

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 6.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

NO. 27.

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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND  
WEST STREETS.

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**C. STEGE, H. REILING, JOS. HARTPAUSSEN,**

**STEGE, REILING & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.

**MARKET STREET.**

North Side, between Second and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the  
country. Sep. 12, 1863-4

**W. C. ADAMS, B. BORTNER,**

**ADAMS & BUETTNER,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

**JASPER, INDIANA.**

Office—North east corner McDonald and  
West streets. March 14, 1864

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

THE undersigned will practice in the  
Circuit Court of Dubois County  
and will promptly attend to all business con-  
fided to him.

**WILLIAM TRAWELL.**

**RUDOLPHUS SMITH,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**JASPER, INDIANA.**

**WILL** attend promptly to any business  
entrusted to him in any of the courts  
of Dubois county. Office at the corner of  
McDonald and — streets. mod 12

**JOHN BAKER, A. J. BUCKETT,**

Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

**BAKER & BECKETT,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

**WILL** practice in the Dubois Circuit and  
Common Pleas Courts. Particular  
attention paid to collections. June 20,

**George P. Dewese,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

**ROME, IND.**

**WILL** attend the Courts in Perry, Du-  
bois and Crawford counties, and give  
prompt attention to all business entrusted to  
him. Jan. 23, '61.

**J. T. Dewese,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**PETERSBURGH, IND.**

**WILL** give prompt attention to all busi-  
ness entrusted to his care in Pike and  
adjacent counties. Nov. 2,

**R. BECK,**

**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

**WOULD** respectfully inform  
the public that they have a  
large and splendid assortment  
of Boots and Shoes on hand,  
which they will sell as cheap as can be done  
anywhere, and will warrant all their work.  
Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

**Joseph Truxler,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**HARNESS AND SADDLES,**

South East Corner of the Public Square,  
JASPER, IND.

**OFFERS** his thanks to the citizens of Du-  
bois county and vicinity for their past  
patronage, and solicits a continuance and  
extension of the same, feeling confident that  
he can make it to the interest of persons in  
want of any thing in his line to deal with  
him, as his motto is—"small profits and quick  
sales." M-v 15, '62

**Anthony Steinhauser,**

(Residence opposite Indiana Hotel, Jasper.)

**HAS** a large stock of Dry Goods, Groce-  
ries and Notions, which he is desirous  
of peddling out on the principle of "small  
profits and quick sales." He gives below  
some of his prices, and invites those who  
wish to buy, to call on him at his home, or  
at his wagon, when in motion. All kinds  
of produce taken in exchange for goods.

## Concentrated Farming.

Our readers are familiar with the argu-  
ments which have appeared in our columns  
during the past two or three years relative  
to the comparative advantages of large and  
small farms. The result may be briefly sum-  
med up by saying that a farm is too large  
(if only twenty acres,) when there is not  
enough surplus capital to give it the very  
best management; and not too large, even  
if containing a thousand acres, if the owner  
is able to raise maximum crops, and to con-  
duct every part as well as the most perfect  
small farm. The prevalent error is the at-  
tempt to spread over much land with little  
means. If every one could be satisfied that  
he may be an extensive farmer on but a few  
acres, there would be less running in debt  
for land, and less imperfect, weedy, and un-  
profitable cultivation.

There are several advantages in raising  
heavy crops on a limited amount of land,  
and several disadvantages in raising the  
same amount on a more extended area. It  
is easier to obtain eighty bushels of corn  
from an acre of the best land, than the same  
amount from four acres of poor and badly  
cultivated ground—the plowing and general  
management of the good land being about as  
easy per acre as the other, or only one-  
fourth the expense per bushel. The dis-  
tance of drawing manure, drawing in crops  
drawing cattle to pasture, and every other  
operation, are much lessened on the small  
and well managed farm. On the whole, it  
is much more economical to buy land at  
double price that will produce double crops,  
or better to expend as much more as the  
cost of the land in under draining and ma-  
nuring it, as frequently happens, the pro-  
ductive power of the soil may be double.

Farmers are often not aware of the amount  
which a moderate farm may be made to  
yield in the best condition and under the  
best management. We propose, therefore,  
to take as an example fifty acres, allot it to  
different crops, assign to each an acreable  
product, not greater than the average  
amount obtained by the best farmers, and  
thus show what may be the result.

While the average corn crop is not over  
40 bushels, there are many who obtain sev-  
enty and upwards as a yearly average.—  
While wheat usually yields only fifteen or  
twenty bushels, such good farmers as John  
Johnston have obtained an average of thirty  
or more. While many land owners can-  
not raise a ton of hay per acre, such men as  
Major Dickinson raise an average of three  
tons. If the hay is tripled, the amount of  
pasture will be increased in like propor-  
tion. Many cultivators who attempt to  
raise carrots and other roots, often fail by  
planting late or on hard and chuddy ground,  
or by neglecting weeds, and when they suc-  
ceed get only two or three hundred bushels  
per acre; others, by a good previous prepa-  
ration and by proper cultivation, confidently  
rely on at least eight hundred bushels per  
acre.

Now, having premised these admitted  
facts, let us see what fifty acres may be  
made to yield:

10 acres meadow, 30 tons	\$240
10 do pasture, 15 cattle five months, say \$2 per month	150
10 acres wheat, 20 bushels per acre,	450
10 do corn 70 bushels, at 75 cents, fodder \$3 per acre,	555
2 acres corn fodder in drills, five tons per acre,	60
2 acres carrots, 800 bushels per acre, 15 cents per bushels,	240
1 acre ruta bagas, 600 bushels, 15 cts per bushel,	96
5 acres winter apples, 200 bushels per acre, 25 cents per bushel,	250
	\$2,041

Several other crops could have been ad-  
ded, giving greater variety, but the above  
will answer as a specimen of what may be  
raised. The market values of the products  
will vary with localities, as well as with the  
mode of marketing; for example, the corn  
as fed to animals by some farmers, would  
yield a less value, while with others the val-  
ue would be considerably increased, as, for  
example, by the mode of manufacturing pork  
described by N. G. Morgan in the Illus-  
trated Annual Register for the present year,  
by which he uniformly obtains a dollar a  
bushels when pork sells at five cents per  
pound. The improved condition of domes-  
tic animals, the increase in the richness of  
milk and butter, &c., caused by feeding car-  
rots in connection with dry fodder, would

doubtless give more value to these roots  
than stated above. Only five bushels per  
acre are estimated from the apple orchard,  
a much smaller amount than the average of  
the most productive sorts under the best  
management. The crop of carrots is large,  
but a larger yield has been obtained on an  
inverted, rich clover sod, manured well the  
previous autumn, plowed early the follow-  
ing spring in connection with subsoiling,  
and started a fortnight before common corn  
planting. On the whole, we think it will  
be safe to estimate a product of \$2,000 for  
the fifty acres, arranged in such a mixed  
course as would be adapted to a good rota-  
tion. As already premised, the land must  
be in the very best condition to accomplish  
this result—well under drained, full of vege-  
table matter from the roots of previous  
crops, well supplied with the manure from  
the animals which such crops would sustain,  
and the whole under energetic and season-  
able management. It is obvious that the  
net profits of such a farm would be much  
greater than from the same amount of crops  
raised, as is commonly the case, on 200  
acres; those who have been accustomed to  
such products as letter, will, of course, be  
incredulous as to the amount which may  
be obtained, but as before stated, the thing  
has been already done, and exceeded in nu-  
merous instances.

And yet there are many landowners in  
the most fertile districts, who would be  
quite unwilling to be pent up on a fifty-acre  
farm; forgetting that they could clear more  
than a thousand dollars every year from its  
surface. We know a small farmer, who  
occupies only eleven acres, and yet sells  
from it a yearly average of \$200, besides  
the amount consumed by his small family.  
One year he sold \$300 with a larger amount  
than we have indicated in the preceding  
estimate.

A large farm has some important advan-  
tages over a small one, especially in the  
facilities for using expensive farm machin-  
ery. But what we wish particularly to  
urge, is to farm as extensively as possible  
on the given numbers acres occupied by the  
owner. For example, he would be the more  
extensive farmer who should raise \$4,000  
from 100 acres, than he who would raise  
\$3,000 from 300 acres. The former is the  
kind of large farming we wish to see intro-  
duced, even if the owner possesses a domain  
of a thousand acres and upwards. It has  
many advantages; among which are, less  
amount of traveling to go from one field to  
another; the shorter distance passed by  
teams in mowing, plowing, and drawing  
in crops; the comparative ease with which  
such a farm may be superintended, and con-  
sequently, the greater perfection of that  
superintendence; and lastly, and by no  
means the least, the increased compactness  
of neighborhoods, virtually shortening pub-  
lic highways, and bringing all markets  
nearer to hand; for if the crops of a large region  
of country are doubled, the villages and  
towns, and all the facilities connected with  
them, will also be doubled, or to speak oth-  
erwise, all these facilities and conveniences  
will be brought within one-half the distance  
to every farmer.—[Cultivator.]

The total population of the world is  
1,281,738,000, of which number the total  
Christian population is estimated to be 861,  
718,000, or a little more than one fourth of  
the whole. The proportion of Protestants to  
Roman Catholics in this estimate is about  
as 1 to 2, the former numbering 95,915,000  
and the latter 185,941,000. This relative  
proportion is approximately maintained in  
Europe, America, Asia and Africa; while in  
Australia and Polynesia it is very strikingly  
reversed, the Roman Catholics there num-  
bering but 280,000 to 1,000,000.

A Philadelphia merchant sent a car-  
go of goods to Constantinople. After the  
supercargo saw the bales and boxes safely  
landed, he inquired when they should be  
stored.

"Leave them here—it won't rain to-night,"  
was the reply.

"But I dare not leave them so exposed—  
some of the goods may be stolen," said the  
supercargo.

The Mahomedan merchant laughed, as he  
replied:

"Don't be alarmed, my friend; there isn't  
a Christian within a hundred miles of us."

It is said that Gen. BUTLER's key to  
Richmond is a dar-key.

## Senator Douglas' Letter.

On the 24 of February, 1861, Senator  
Douglas wrote a letter to the Memphis Ap-  
pell, in answer to an editorial in that paper.  
This letter evinces the Senators remark-  
able political sagacity and foresight, and is  
well worthy of a reproduction at this time.  
Mr. Douglas wrote:

MESSES. EDITORS—I have this morning  
read with amazement an editorial in your  
paper of the 30th ultimo, in which you as-  
sume that I am "favoring the immediate  
withdrawal of the remaining States from  
the Confederacy as a peace measure, to  
avert the horrors of civil war, and with the  
view of reconstruction on a constitutional  
basis." I implore you by all those kind re-  
lations which have so long existed between  
us, and which I still cherish with so much  
pleasure and gratitude, to do me the justice  
promptly to correct the unaccountable  
error into which you have been led.

In regard to secession, whether viewed  
as a governmental theory, or as a matter of  
political expediency, I have never had but  
one opinion, not uttered but one language—  
that of unqualified opposition. Nothing  
can be so fatal to the peace of the country,  
so destructive of the Union and all hopes of  
reconstruction, as the secession of Tennes-  
see and the border States under existing  
circumstances. You must remember that  
there are disunionists among the men whose  
fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe  
that the disruption of the Union would draw  
after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil  
war, servile insurrection, and finally, the  
utter extermination of slavery in all the  
Southern States. They are bold, daring,  
determined men, and, believing, as they do,  
that the Constitution of the United States is  
the great bulwark of slavery on this con-  
tinent, and that the disruption of the Amer-  
ican Union involves the inevitable destruc-  
tion of slavery, and is an indispensable ne-  
cessity to the attainment of that end, they  
are determined to accomplish their para-  
mount object by any means within their  
power.

For these reasons the Northern disunion-  
ists, like the disunionists of the South, are  
violently opposed to all compromises or  
constitutional amendments, or efforts at  
conciliation whereby peace should be re-  
stored and the Union preserved. They are  
striving to break up the Union under the  
pretense of unbounded devotion to it; they  
are struggling to overthrow the Constitution,  
while professing undying attachment to it,  
and a willingness to make any sacrifice to  
maintain it, they are trying to plunge the  
country into civil war, as surest means of  
destroying the Union, upon the plea of en-  
forcing the laws and protecting the public  
property. If they can defeat every kind  
of adjustment or compromise by which the  
points at issue may be satisfactorily settled,  
and keep up the irritation, so as to induce  
the Border States to follow the Cotton States,  
they will feel certain of the accomplish-  
ment of their ultimate designs. Nothing  
will gratify them so much, or contribute so  
effectually to their success, as the secession  
of Tennessee and the Border States. Every  
State that withdraws from the Union in-  
creases relative power of northern abolition-  
ists to defeat a satisfactory adjustment, and  
to bring on a war, which sooner or later  
must end in final separation and recognition  
of the independence of the two contending  
sections.

II, on the contrary, Tennessee, North  
Carolina, and the Border States, will remain  
in the Union, and will unite with the con-  
servative and Union-loving men of all par-  
ties in the North, in the adoption of such  
a compromise as will be alike honorable  
safe and just to the people of all the States,  
peace and fraternal feeling will soon return,  
and the Cotton States will come back, and  
the Union be rendered perpetual. Pardon  
the repetition, but that cannot be too  
strongly impressed upon all who love our  
country, secession and war will be the de-  
struction not only of the present Union but  
will blast all hopes of reconstruction basis.

I am, very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

The war Department gives the State  
of Indiana credit for 122,410 three years  
volunteers, and charges her quota under  
all calls, 110,923 men, leaving a credit to  
the State over all calls of 11,487 men. The  
State is entitled to a further credit of about  
3,000 re-enlisted veterans not included in  
the above account.

## [Correspondence of the Jasper Courier.]

Letter from a Dubois Volunteer.

HEADQUARTERS, Co. K, 65th REGT. IND.

VOL. ALLATOONA MOUNTAINS, GEOR-  
GIA, June 14th, 1864.

FRIEND DOANE:—Owing to hard ser-  
vice that I have been engaged in since  
I was at home last winter, I have not  
had an opportunity to write to my  
friends in Dubois as often as I should  
have done.

And if you will now give me a little  
space in your paper, I will make one  
letter answer for many, and as you  
have a correspondent in Co. K, who  
gives you all the general news, and I  
will not trouble you with but a few  
lines.

And to avoid anticipation, I will at  
once proceed to inform my friends that  
on my departure from Huntingburg,  
I did not go to Canada, as it was  
rumored, by a base set of traitorous  
villains, who are too cowardly to go  
into the army themselves, either on  
the side they heartily sympathize with  
"the South or the Union." And are  
always trying to slander those that  
are doing all they can put down this  
wicked rebellion; I will just say to  
such men, "hark ye, there is a time  
coming when Yankee soldiers will  
once more be permitted to come home,  
and they will have revenge."

As I said before, I did not go to the  
land of refuge. But went direct to  
my regiment then at Madisonville,  
Tennessee. And I now compose  
about six feet of General Sherman's  
great army. We have been engaged  
in chasing the enemy, building breast-  
works, and fighting them ever since  
the 3d day of May, and are now lay-  
ing within gunshot of their works,  
awaiting orders. We have been on  
very scant rations the most of the  
time, (that is our Division,) and have  
been as long as three days at a time  
without any thing to eat; I am told  
that the reason of us being scarce of  
grub is that our Mules are so poor  
that they cannot pull more than the  
empty wagon's, officers all admit this  
to be a fact; and to day there was  
twenty barrels of a whisky issued to the  
officers of this Division, and when  
the officers would come in with two  
or three canteens full of the red eye  
they would be asked by the privates,  
"do we get any of that," the answer  
would invariably be, "no it is for the  
officers." Well you may call this  
honesty or what you will, but to no  
out here, who only gets at most three  
hundred back per day, besides sugar  
and coffee, and very often not that. It  
looks as though the officers think more  
of the good old corn juice than they  
do of their men. Our Co. officers,  
however gave to those of their men  
who felt like taking a wee drop,  
enough to revive their drooping spirits.  
We think that if they would fill on a  
little more (hard tack) and less "burst-  
head," it would be much more to our  
advantage. General Sherman has  
just passed by our lines, seeing that  
all is right. The boys are yet cheer-  
ing him. R. F. LASWELL.

Down E—at their resides a certain  
M. D. not famous for his hospitality.—One  
cold night he was aroused from his slum-  
bers by a loud knocking at the door. After  
some hesitation he went to the window and  
asked:

"Who's there?"

"Friend," was the answer.

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night."

"Well, stay there then," was the benevo-  
lent reply.

If some people's consciences are not  
clear, it won't for want of training.